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*Les résultats de l'assurance ouvrière à la fin du XIXe siècle.*

By MAURICE BELLOM. Nancy: Berger-Levrault et Cie, 1901. 4to, pp. 49.

THE author has grouped in convenient form many interesting and instructive details as to the present financial condition of the principal schemes of workingmen's insurance—the term being used broadly enough to include the benefit features of the trade unions, the friendly societies, and even, for brief mention, “the popular life-insurance companies.” It is not clear why the list of such companies should be limited to a half-dozen in Germany, England, and the United States together. No pretension is made of presenting the data for “all the organizations for workingmen's insurance.”

Perhaps the most unique part of the pamphlet is that in which the question of insurance against “involuntary idleness” is briefly discussed. The author quotes with apparent approval from M. Ros-tand, who has made a special study of this phase of insurance, to the effect that enforced idleness is, by its frequency and its gravity, “one of the principal risks inherent in the existence of those who live by their labor from day to day” (p. 47); and that insurance is a method of relieving distress which should be encouraged by the state and its expense borne mutually by workmen and employer.

GEORGE O. VIRTUE.

WINONA, MINN.

*Theories of Production and Distribution: A History of the Theories of Production and Distribution in English Political Economy from 1776 to 1848.* By EDWIN CANNAN. Second edition, with two additional sections. London: P. S. King & Son, 1903. 8vo, pp. xiii + 422.

THE first edition of this book (1893) was reviewed in this JOURNAL (December, 1893); consequently it is necessary here only to call attention to the changes and additions that have been made in this second edition. Changes in the text are almost wholly the correction of misprints and grammatical blunders. Of these changes, none are of special importance. In two additional sections covering a dozen pages the author attempts, as he tells us in the preface, “to indicate the relation of the theories of today to those of the period under review, and to show that the old theories have been replaced